VOL. II NO. 12 **New Haven** **20 ¢** October 15-31, 1971

Anti-War Movement Spearheads Fall Offensive

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MODERN TIMES

Welfare Union Raps Cuts in Family Aid

by Peter Wolff
Member CUWE, Local 629

Every noontime since October 4, CUWE members and other concerned workers have been picketing the Bassett Street office of the State Welfare Department in New Haven. Enraged by the impending cuts slated to take affect on November 1, these workers are trying to make public both their anger and unwillingness to implement a program which will starve and make homeless many of the State's poor.

The CUWE (Connecticut Union of Welfare Employees), which includes caseworkers, supervisors, clerks, and typists, has been joined on the picket line by representatives of Welfare MOMS. The line has grown steadily, doubling in the first week to more than twenty-five people. They invite all who wish to protest the cutbacks to join them on the line, which *will continue every workday from 12-1 p.m.* from now untill November 1.

At present, welfare recipients receive assistance based on 100% basic maintenance needs. However, even present standards are far from adequate. In October, 1968, the department adjusted welfare grants to provide a level of decency, and even at that time there was controversy as to whether or not the adjustments were realistic. In the 3 years since then, the cost of living has risen 18%, and there has been no adjustment in awards.

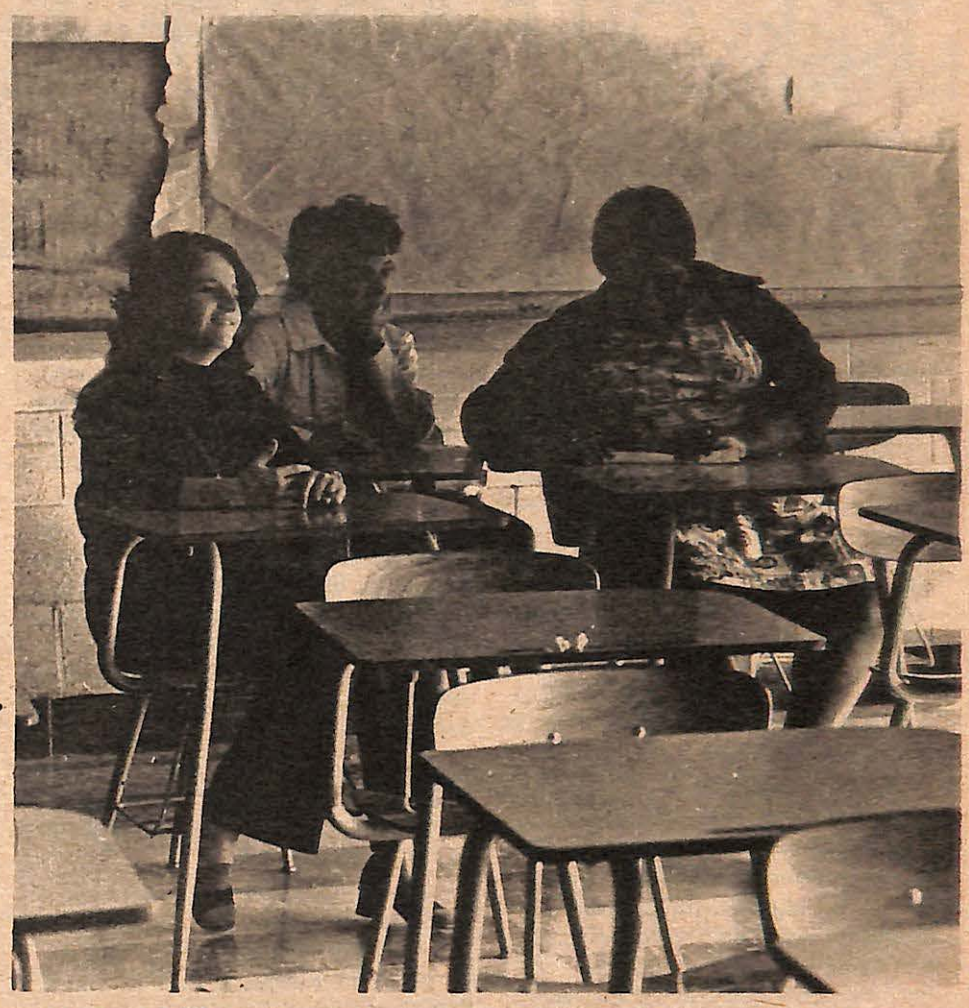
Now with the Connecticut Family Assistance Plan (the picketers call it the *Fake* Assistance Plan), further cuts of the 1968 level are scheduled.

In a manner typical of the past performance of the Meskill regime, the actual figures have not yet been released as of this printing, but several sources have indicated as much as a 20% cut! The last such figure made public in the *Hartford Times* on Monday, October 4, 1971, quoted $253 for a family of 4.

Using the present standard for a hypothetical family of four, with one adult, two children ages 4-12, and one child age 0-3 and paying $160 rent, including heat and utilities, the following budget would be used to determine the family's benefits, assuming there was no income available:

Per Month	
$160.00	Rent
99.60	Food
28.00	Clothing
12.50	Personal
3.20	Household
2.20	Laundry
6.07	Shopping
5.01	Telephone
$316.58	Total

See CUWE page 11



The Board of Education requires two years of training for para professionals to work in the public school system. The Board provides the opportunity for people who want to be para professionals to attend South Central Community College. In the above picture, from left to right are Margaret Azcuy, Marie Caporalle, and Atle Shepard. (M-T photo by Virginia Blaisdell)

Are "Paras" Just Aides?

10 New Haven paraprofessionals answer this question.

The following article is a Modern Times *interview with ten of New Haven's paraprofessionals who work in headstart centers. They are:* **Helen Dear** *from Trumbull School,* **Kathy Limauro** *from East Pearl Headstart,* **Gloria De Stephano** *from the Skill Center,* **Jackie Martin** *from Church Street South,* **Lorraine Osbourne** *from Elm Haven,* **Matti Hicks** *from Rockview,* **Malden Riley** *from Dwight,* **Lucille Turner** *from Follow Through Program,* **Atlee Shepherd** *from Four Centers,* **Marie Caporale** *from Farnam.*

What is a paraprofessional? What do you do?

K.L.: *What don't we do. We do the exact same thing a regular teacher does.*

M.C.: *The biggest difference between us and the head-teachers is the salary and education.*

M.H. and **H.D.:** We are both full teachers but since we don't have a college degree, we're paid $5,000 instead of $8,000, and we have more dirty work to do. I have six years experience and full responsibility in my center, but I am paid less than a beginning teacher with a college degree. I plan the day, do the work in my classroom, work with student teachers and nurses from Southern and then I evaluate those students.

Equals in Everything But Pay

K.L.: *If there's a complaint about our center, both the teacher and I are called down. We're equals in all but the pay.*

H.D.: *Another thing we do is whatever the head teacher doesn't want to do. This year the teachers' union won the teachers' right to skip lunch duty. We don't have a union so now we have to do it.*

A.S.: I am a toddler teacher for four schools and I also work as a sub. I take care of our students' siblings when there's a parent meeting.

M.C.: That's another thing we do. We work on parent involvement.

L.T. and **L.O.:** All parents are supposed to put in a block of time. It works out good if they show up. If they don't, we have to stay.

M.R.: Sometimes the parents don't pick up their children on time, so we have no breaks at all.

Could you describe a typical day?

M.R.: Today was bedlam. We had one session from 8:30 to 11:30 and another that's in at 12 and leaves at three. There was no break today.

J.M.: Every day we plan together--me and the head teachers--what to do that day, and why we should do it.

G.D.: Sometimes we go on field trips with the children.

H.D.: We took ours to Bishops and each child got to take an apple off the tree.

M.H.: Everyday we'll have pasting to teach forms, finger painting for art. We have block play and manipulative activities like work with nuts and bolts and small blocks. I try to observe and record a child's behavior every day. We have snacks and serve a hot lunch.

M.R., J.M. and **H.D.:** When the children go home, we work on reports. We have to write first impression reports, interim reports and final reports. We also visit parents after school.

H.D.: There's also a lot of medical work--all the children need dental work, hearing and eye test, complete physcials. We even take urine samples for lead poison.

See WHAT DON'T page 11

Welfare MOMs, workers from the Connecticut Union of Welfare Employees and from Family Services are picketing the State Welfare Office on Bassett Street everyday from 12-1 p.m.The demonstration is to protest Gov. Meskill's planned cuts in welfare allowances. WelfareMOM and Democratic alderman candidate, Gail Coleman, is in foreground. (M-T photo by Gene Frankel)

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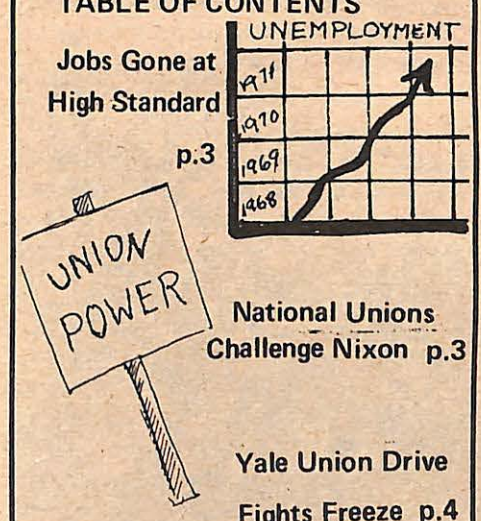


Anti-War Rally on Green Kicks Off Fall Offensive

by Joelle Dominski
Modern Times Staff

Peace veterans, community activists, laborites and students got together on the New Haven Green October 13 to protest the war in Vietnam and conditions at home. About 500 people gathered from 4 to 6 p.m. to hear 16 speakers from various groups express their indignation with the war and urge those who agree not to be silent.

Leslie Craine, coordinator of Connecticut Peace Action Coalition, sponsor of the demonstration, felt it was "a good kickoff for the fall offensive". She is optimistic about preparations for large regional anti-war demonstrations November 6. There will be busses leaving from New Haven to New York on that day.

Before the rally a spirited assemblage of students at Southern Connecticut State College sang anti-war songs and participated in guerilla theater. They then marched to the Green. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) also staged a march, carrying small "coffins" and demanding that the war end by Christmas and Chanukah.

Gail Coleman, vice president of the Welfare MOMS, was one speaker to emphasize the relationship between the war abroad and at home. She detailed how 57% of the federal government's budget goes to defense, while only three percent goes to welfare. She appealed to all present to join the welfare mothers in their march to Hartford the next day. The demonstration was called to demand that recent welfare cuts be restored.

Several other speakers stressed the crises at home, including Joe Harris of the Black Coalition; A. White Cloud, Iriquois Indian; and Gregory Stanton, New Haven Committee to Free Angela Davis.

Stanton explained that Angela Davis is being attacked as a Black, woman Communist in an attempt by the government to divide the movement. We must fight against racism and anti-communism, he said, and called for an end to the war and freedom for all political prisoners.

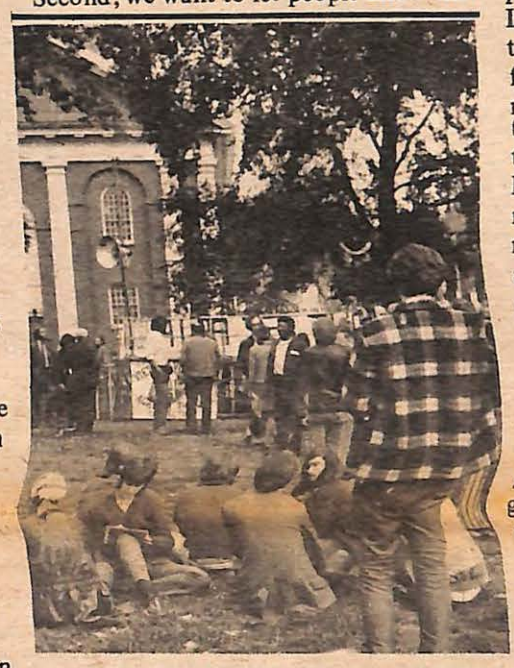
Lula White, a teacher at Lee High and member of the Federation of Teachers, charged that because so much money is spent on the war, little is left for quality education. She read a statement signed by over 60 teachers supporting the rally.

Another speaker from the labor movement was Bill Morico of Concerned Trade Unionists. He said that the present wage freeze is just a way of getting workers to end up paying for the war. He added that the notion that the labor movement is hawkish is a myth and pointed to growing militance in the rank and file.

This reporter, representing the American Independent Movement, read the editorial from **Modern Times** linking the wage freeze to the war.

Many of the speakers were veterans of the peace movement, and all pointed out that we musn't give up the fight against the war. These included Willard Uphaus, World Fellowship; Irv Stolberg, State Representative; Milada Marsalka, WILPF; William S. Coffin, Yale Chaplain; Jim Holloway, Student Mobilizing Committee; David Goldberg, Businessmen Against the War; Jim Noonan, Harrisberg Defense Committee; Evelyn Kirsch, National Peace Action Coalition and Jack Smith, Vietnam Beterans Against the War.

Smith outlined a group of imaginative actions the Vets will be participating in for the fall. They will join a Veterans of Foreign Wars demonstration in Hartford, October 25; will fast on the steps of state capitol buildings for Thanksgiving, and will set up camp on the Mall in Washington, D.C. in November with the idea of staying until the war ends.



People gather for anti-war rally on New Haven Green.(M.T. photo by P.Penders.)

Project Rollllll....

by Marion Brown
Committee for Nonviolent Action, Voluntown, Connecticut

Project Roll, a war tax resistance bicycle caravan travelling through New England from September 27 to November 24 is designed to bring tax reistance to the people.

If they think about it, most people can see that those taxes are paying for the war, for war debts, and for war research - 65ō out of every federal tax dollar goes for these purposes. If they think about it they will want to stop paying taxes that are used in those ways - and that is where we come. in.

Good of Tax Resistance

We are trying to do three things. One, is to get people to do the thinking I've just talked about. We want to present the connections between the war in Indo-China, the deteriorating quality of life at home, and tax-dollars taken out of every worker's paycheck, added to every telephone bill, and tacked onto the price of every pack of cigarettes, every wrist watch, every tube of lipstick or bottle of perfume.

Second, we want to let people know that many of their fellow citizens are beginning to refuse to pay some or all of their federal taxes, and to point out ways of doing so. If people discover exactly what they can do; and find out that others are taking the risks along with them then they can be much bolder and much more determined.

As a means of helping people draw strength from each other, and to show the tax resistance movement's strength to the public, we are promoting Nov. 24 - the day before Thanksgiving as Life Giving Day, a day of War Tax Resistance.

That day, some people will begin to resist the withholding tax, by filing withholding certificates with their employers claiming so many dependents that no tax is withheld from their pay. Then they, along with people resisting the telephone tax, income tax, or any other federal tax, will join in public actions to demonstrate their determination to end the war and change the government's spending priorities from death purposes to Life purposes.

Our third emphasis, and also a very important part of Life Giving Day, is on people setting up tax resisters' Funds for Life. A Fund for Life is a fund in which tax resisters pool the money they have refused to send to the government. The resisters then decide together how to use that money for Life-Giving purposes in their communities. Funds already set up in Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Connecitcut, and other places have used their money to support free health clinics, alternate schools, welfare rights groups, free public transportation, and so on - the possibilities depend on only the many needs of the community where the tax resisters live. By setting up Funds for Life, tax resisters can translate their individual acts of non-cooperation into constructive group action that shows what the government ought to be doing and what the people can do if the government refuses.

We are encouraging people, then, to think about where their tax money is going. To stop paying for one war they think whould be ended, and to pool their resisted taxes into funds that can be used for Life-Giving purposes. And we set off on bicycles from Orone, Maine on Sept. 27 to travel and talk with the people.

If you would like to help Project Roll, we still need people to help ride with us for all or part of the route; we need money; we need people to help publicize the caravan and set up meetings inttheir communities. We need people who want to stop paying for war, and start paying for life, and who want to talk about that and encourage other people to join them.

The caravan will be in New Haven about Nov. 8. For more information contact: Jack Smith, in care of VVAW, 53 Wall St., New Haven, 624-4117 or New England DNVA, Voluntown, Conn. 376-9970.

Protestors Rally At Danbury Prison

by Father Walter Gaffney

The Berrigans were in prison. Representatives of a class of men which traditionally has been the interpreter of myth, guardian of the Law, keeper of the *status quo*, they defied their heritage and exploded the myth of war, broke the law, and disturbed America's usual business. Dangerous men, they had been denied parole. "No reasons need be given," declared the omnipotent Federal Parole Board from its Sinai. "Reasons there must be" responded prisoners within Danbury's walls. Leafletting, work-hunger strikes, transfers to Springfield, Missouri precipitated support from those imprisoned outside the walls. Supporters called for a day of demonstrations at key United States prisons. The demands proliferated: prison reform, investigation of parole procedures, destruction of 'tiger cages' funded by America, implementation of Attica's proposals.

Danbury Denied

The Federal Prison at Danbury would be the focal point. Permission to use Federal property at the prison for the rally was denied by the Bureau of Prisons. A court injunction received the same fate. Harried Danbury Fathers consented to an alternate site four miles from the prison. 2000 people arrived on October 2, the day of the Vietnamese non-election, the date of Ghandi's birthday, the opening of the Danbury Fair, situated some yards away.

There were groups – the Harrisburg Defense Committee, Catholic Peace Fellowship, Clergy and Laymen Concerned, Danbury Committee on Prisons, Emmaus House, Episcopal Peace Fellowship, Third World Women's Alliance, Mayday, National United Committee to Free Angela Davis, the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice.

And there were speakers – Bishop Parilla Bonilla, Don Luce, Jim Peck, Ted Glick, Dave Dellinger, a mother of one of the Quincy Five - to whom no one listened. People moved in this giant day care center, meeting friends, exchanging war stories, embracing, laughing. It was the beginning of a movement, of the rally as political process and this time no one pretended. A spirit of liberation pervaded the air. This was no time to wonder about new strategies and novel plans.

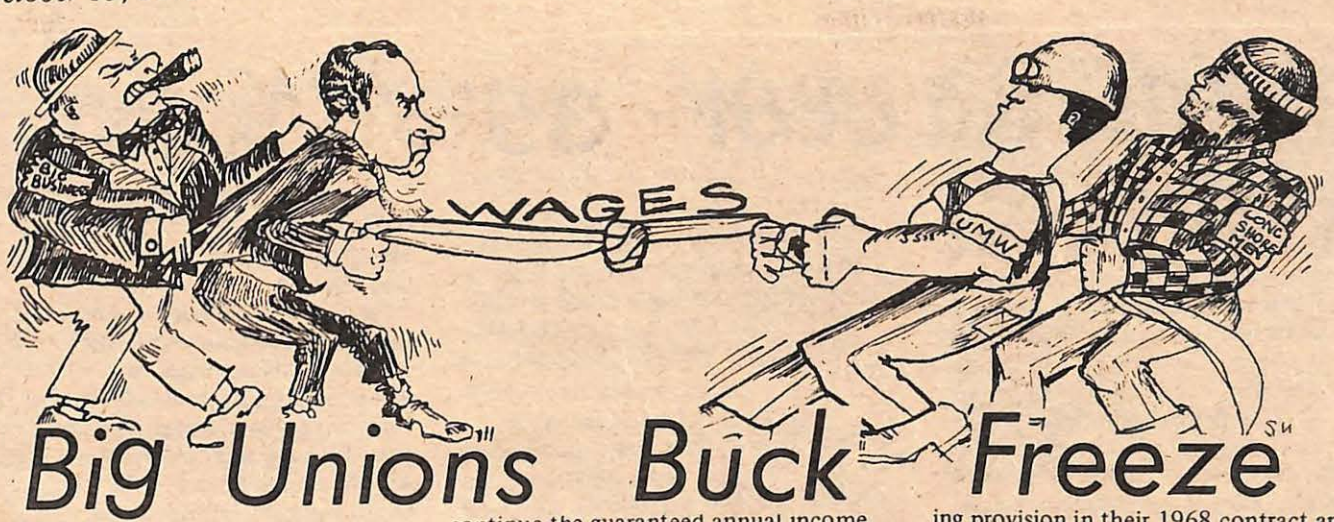
Some impressive moments – hundreds lined single file at the prison after the rally, standing on permitted turf hundreds of yards from the prison itself; a liturgy of peace and freedom celebrated on the entrance wall; demonstrators arguing with leather jacketed look-alikes holding signs reading "Hang the Berrigans," "The Law Must be Upheld."

And then the departure, the festive mood evaporating. Hope was that the vigil held by prisoners inside the walls was more effective. Where to find a new language, a larger constituency, a more powerful lever? These nagging questions were translated into sober countenances as the cars drove slowly and quietly away, leaving the prison unchanged and the park cleaner than ever.

"Martha," I heard an elderly native exclaim at the park when I returned tp pick up my car, "they weren't such a bad bunch of folks."

No, we weren't.

Demonstrators at Danbury Federal Prison, on Saturday, October 9, demand an end to political imprisonment, an end to inhumane treatment of prisoners, and an end to the war in Vietnam. (M.T. photo by Alan Kay.)



Big Unions Buck Freeze

by Matt Borenstein
Modern Times Staff

Three large unions are challenging Nixon's economic strangle-hold on American workers.

One of the first things President Nixon did after announcing his new economic policy last August was to ask organized labor to cooperate by not striking. The 15,000 member International Longshoremen's and Warehouseman's Union (ILWU) (West Coast dock workers) who had been on strike since July 1 decided to stay out for their demands - wage freeze or no wage freeze! On October 1, the 80,000 member United Mine Workers (UMW) and the 45,000 member International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) representing East Coast and Gulf Coast dock workers went on strike.

As of October 1, for the first time in U.S. history, almost every deep sea port was closed. About a week later, on October 7, Nixon imposed the 80-day cooling off period of the Taft-Hartley Act on the West Coast longshoremen. They must now return to work for 80 days or face the possibility of fines or imprisonment.

Challenge to NEP

The shutdown of all U.S. ports was a direct challenge to the "international" part of Nixon's new economic policy. Nixon hopes to help the American economy by selling more of our products to other countries. He let the dollar float and decrease in value so that American products would become cheaper to Europeans and Asians. At the same time it makes products we get from foreign countries more costly to American workers. If longshoremen are on strike, then American corporations cannot increase their profits by shipping products overseas.

Dock Issues

A major issue in the West Coast strike is jurisdiction over handling a certain type of container cargo–where freight from or destined to several locations within 50 miles is contained in one box.

The employers and the Teamsters who claim to jurisdiction in handling such cargo agreed to arbitration. The ILWU refused to give up what may be the loss of many jobs for its members.

The major issue affecting both east and west coast negotiations is the "annual wage guarantee." The ILWU is asking for a guarantee of 40 hours per week pay for its regular members whether there is work or not.

In New York, where the longshoremen had the 40-hour guarantee for the past three years (2080 hours per year per man) the shippers refuse to renew the plan.

In fact, eastern shippers have asked Nixon not to impose Taft-Hartley on the east coast strike. Once the anti-strike law is used, sending workers back on the job for 80 days, the old contract must be maintained.

That is exactly what the New York shippers don't want. The ILA (east coast) promised not to strike during the freeze if New York shipping companies would continue the guaranteed annual income plan. The companies refused.

Miners Short-Changed

The coal companies, whose profits and productivity have recently soared, had been willing to give in to the United Mine Workers' (UMW) demands.

The union wants a three-year 35% wage increase and increased pension and welfare payments. But because of the wage freeze, the talks bogged down and the strike was called – no contract, no work!

The mine workers had no cost of living provision in their 1968 contract and have fallen way behind current wage levels. The steel workers got their 30% wage settlement just before the wage freeze.

The largest coal users, the electric utilities, have stockpiled enough coal to last up to 90 days. The steel industry, the second largest coal user, had enough supplies to last 30 days.

(The Penn Central railroad which counts on coal for 19% of its income, was beginning to worry that its precarious hand-to-mouth finances might disintegrate––another Federal loan?)

LABOR NOTES

MORE ON NEW CONNECTICUT LABOR LAWS

The Connecticut workmen's compensation law was amended in the last session of the General Assembly. It now provides that a worker injured on the job can get up to 67% of his or her average weekly earnings. The new law also allows workers to receive medical treatment for job related injuries during regular working hours if the working hours coincide or overlap with the office hours of the physician.

Another act concerned the recruitment of out-of-state strike breakers. Now any employer advertising for workers during a strike must state that a strike is in progress in larger type. Many of the scabs in the Fairview strike did not know that a strike was in progress until they showed up for work!

ANTI–LABOR RECORD OF TREASURY SECRETARY CONNALLY

The United Auto Workers (UAW) in the August 30 issue of **Washington Report**, documented the anti-labor record of John Connally when he was governor of Texas. Connally is now Secretary of the Treasury and chairman of the Cost of Living Council. *According to the UAW, on July 4, of 1966, Mexican-American farm workers began marching from South Texas to Austin, where Connally sat as governor, to plead for a $1.25 an hour state minimum wage. But Connally was solidly aligned with the big factory-farm employers against any minimum wage in Texas. He drove out to confront the marchers 50 miles from Austin to advise them to improve their education. Connally fought the minimum wage concept at every turn, including its application to the war-on-poverty programs. He opposed Medicare and supported "right-to-work laws."* Connally also took a lead role in the 1970 Texas primary in helping to defeat Sen. Ralph Yarborough, one of labor's best friends in Congress.

FIFTEEN YEARS FOR 609

Modern Times wishes a happy anniversary to International Association of Machinists, Lodge 609 – the union representing Olin workers in New Haven. On October 15, Lodge 609 will celebrate its fifteenth anniversary with a dinner dance at the Ambassador Restaurant in Hamden. Lodge 609 is called the "Victory Lodge" because of the bitter struggle and subsequent victory in building a union at the Winchester plant in New Haven.

TAKE IT OUT OF LABOR

One of the leading advisory letters to businessmen, in discussing future profits under the Nixon program, tells its readers to bear down on labor costs. The "most likely" place for "savings" is on labor, it says. And it assures its readers that "labor will be in ample supply." In other words, unemployment will help your employer hold down wages and save on overtime. Specifically, it advises introducing "automation in the plant, store, office . . . to cut the workforce or get more output from present staff."

Economic Notes October, 1971

400 Lose Jobs at Standard

by Richard Gabrielle
Yale Law Student

Amid a flurry of night phone calls and telegrams to employees not to come in the next day, High Standard Manufacturing Co. located at 1817 Dixwell Avenue, Hamden, abruptly laid off 400 workers on Wednesday, September 29.

According to Louis Fappiano, president of Lodge 2037 of the International Association of Machinists, which represents the company's production employees, officials of the company did not inform its employees that the plant would shut down until late in the afternoon of the same day.

However, the company during the previous week had encouraged its employees to work overtime in order to fill some important orders.

High Standard, a manufacturer of guns, is a subsidiary of Leisure Group, Inc., of Los Angeles. Leisure Group which manufacturers lawnmowers, sleds, and guns, last year had sales of $42 million. Last week, though, it said that it has suffered losses of over $4 million in the nine months ending July 31.

Temporary Furlough

A spokesman for Leisure Group said that the layoff is a "temporary furlough" and were optimistic about the possibility of rehiring most of the workers. He declined to make any more definite statement.

The spokesman also said that the lay*off was due to a cash shortage of the corporation and that they are making efforts to obtain additional working capital. The prospects of the laid-off workers remains in doubt unless those efforts prove successful.*

Union Wait and See

The union itself has taken a wait-and-see attitude in response to the company's action and is also voicing optimism that the job loss will be no more than a temporary layoff. If not, however, the union contract provides for no severance pay and the company has not come forth with any plans to retrain or relocate the workers.

The status of their pension plan is also unclear. At present, the workers are receiving unemployment benefits, but do not know how much more they can expect from the company. As one High Standard worker said: "This is not a very community-minded operator. We work for **Leisure Group**, but I wouldn't call it leisure time."

New Law Boosts Minimum Wage

by John Wilhelm

Business Agent of Local 217, Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Union.

Some help has arrived for Connecticut's lowest-paid workers. Despite Nixon's wage freeze, the legal minimum wage for most workers in this state became $1.85 an hour on October 1.

The new minimum, which is a 25¢ an hour boost over the old $1.60, is a big improvement. It's one of the few good things to come out of the Connecticut legislature's 1971 circus.

Minimum Wage Still Poverty Level

It isn't exactly pie in the sky, however, even under the new law, a full-time worker, employed 40 hours a week year round, will gross before taxes only about $3700 a year. That's well below the official government definition of poverty.

The AFL–CIO has called for a $2.50 per hour minimum wage for the nation. The federal minimum is still $1.60, but that doesn't affect people working in Connecticut anymore.

The fact that so many workers will be helped by this increase to $1.85 proves how bad off our economy is. Many people are working for these slave wages, especially in hotels, motels, restaurants, gas stations, laundries, some factories, retail stores, drive-ins and lunch counters, colleges and universities, and many town governments.

Complaints about employers who don't pay this new legal minimum wage should go to: Connecticut State Employment Service Office, Chapel and Olive Streets, New Haven, 777-4421, or: State Labor Department, Minimum Wage Division, 200 Folly Brook Boulevard, Wethersfield, 1-566-3450.

Still Many Loopholes

There are still plenty of loopholes in the law, however. Workers age 16 and 17 working for state or local government or agriculture only have to be paid 85 percent of the minimum. (This year that comes out to $1.75 for young government workers and $1.35 for farm workers.)

Federal government employees working in Connecticut are not covered at all.

For tipped workers, the law not only continues the 50¢ per hour employers may deduct "in anticipation of gratuities" but it also gives the State Labor Commissioner the right to increase the deduction to 60¢ an hour.

Speedups Hit Local 35

by Andy Irving
Modern Times Staff

Dining Hall workers at Yale University are beginning to feel the familiar pressures of speedup just four months after their bitter six-week strike. Although Union members are pleased with the new contract's improved wage scale, some waitresses, cooks and dishwashers are finding their workload has increased.

Chief Steward Tom Pechinsky hopes that the new contract's improved grievance procedures will help the union to resist speedups. "We'll have to wait and see," said Pechinsky, adding that the union would take all the necessary actions to resolve grievances, even if the contract is not enough.

Most dining hall problems result from a shortage of help. Yale has hired fewer students from the Culinary Institute (CIA) this year, so some cooks find themselves doing a two-man job alone.

Yale corrected this problem in two dining halls when it was presented as an official grievance. Workers in other dining halls, however, report that openings for CIA people have not been filled, and they are short of help.

Another source of speedup is a lack of bursary students. The bursary students do not always show up to work their assigned meals. As a result, sometimes there are only two waitresses to cover a dining hall serving 300 students.

One waitress observed, "These students don't have their mothers to push them out of bed, so sometimes they just roll over and sleep until noon. For us, it's our livelihood, and if we're short of bursary students we have to work that much harder. If Yale expects to run its dining halls with just bursary students, they'll learn soon enough that it won't work."

In the Law School, Divinity School, and Hall of Graduate Studies, bursary students are running the dining halls. Full-time, union waitresses from these dining halls were transfered to other locations, and at least one waitress quit rather than switch. The result is a speedup for dishwashers and potwashers.

In these dining halls, students bus their own trays, carrying them to special carts. Bursary students are expected to wheel these carts into the kitchen and clean and set the dining room tables. When bursary students are absent, potwashers and dishwashers find themselves doing this extra work which is not covered by the Union agreement.

Less Preparation Time

A cut in hours can also cause a speedup if the workload remains the same. Union workers have not lost any hours, but in the morning they come in an hour later than last year. Since breakfast has been moved up only half an hour, the workers now have a half hour less to prepare for the morning meal. Cooks and waitresses sleep later but work harder, and they don't like it.

The speedup is not yet drastic; the union has filed only two formal grievances. Outside the dining halls, in the power plant and building divisions, workers report that work has been going on smoothly since the strike.

But the members of Local 35, as they receive their larger paychecks, are now aware of their collective strength and will not quietly suffer harassment from their bosses. They have a strong contract and a strong union. Yale is concentrating its anti-labor tactics on the YNFAC struggle now, but even after the November 17 election which may decide that issue, New Haven's largest employer will find it difficult to protect its profits by pressuring its other workers.

Prize-winning float created by Tom and Paul MacGregor of B.B. Mac's Autobody on Union Street and a Shell station en route to Guilford. The pair have won first prize for floats the past three years in the Guilford Parade.

YNFAC Drive Fights Freeze

This article appeared in the Sept. 1971 YNFAC Newsletter.

Why join or vote for a union if there is a wage freeze?

Rather than dissuade people from unionization, Nixon's wage-price freeze makes a union more necessary than ever. The wage-price freeze means we now have two forces making major decisions that affect our standard of living -- Yale and the administrators of the freeze. Could you as an individual seek a wage increase from both Yale and the United States government? Can anyone other than organized labor insure that government regulation will result in a fair deal for working people? Already, some unions -- such as teachers in Hamden, Connecticut -- have received increases during the freeze, because of the nature of their contractual agreement.

Because wages are easier to control than prices under the current freeze, working people are forced to accept a lower standard of living to bail out large corporations. There are many alternatives to the present freeze that fairly distribute the burden of the regulation. For instance, Leonard Woodcock, President of the UAW, has suggested that government regulation, if necessary, be accomplished by a wage-price control board representing government, business and labor. If such a board is created, we will have a voice before it only if we are unionized.

But the function of a union is not merely to fight for wage increases. As the organized collective interest of working people, it also attempts to improve the quality of their lives. Historically this has meant struggling for health care, job security, adequate pensions, and educational and training programs--in short, *greater control by working people over* their own lives.

Hospital Workers Back Yale Union

As the election date for union recognition for the Yale Non-faculty Organizing Committee nears, they are beginning to get vocal support from other labor groups. The Concerned Hospital Workers at Yale-New Haven Hospital have issued the following statement of support:

The Concerned Hospital Workers will be helping YNFAC in an effort to win the coming union recognition election to be held on November 17. We feel that it is crucial, not only for the university workers, but for the hospital workers as well. Whether or not the election is won, the outcome will probably determine how successful our organizing attempt will be at the hospital. The university and the hospital are very closely related.

We have long supported and admired the determination of the Yale Non-Faculty Organizing Committee. Now we are happy to be of some help in our related campaigns. We hope that other unions and labor groups will make an all-out effort to help YNFAC win this crucial election. We see this as a positive way to take away some of the awesome power Yale has over the workers of New Haven.

Open Line Why Shop-Grievances Fail

by Mike Holodnak

(Editor's note: a grievance procedure is the process that workers go through when they feel their rights on the job have been violated by the company.)

On the surface an average union shop grievance procedure looks like a breeze. But the fact is, it's not quite that simple. To the shop stewards and committeemen who deal with company hassles and confront the nitty gritty daily individual problems, it's one big continuous grind that invariably wears down and can defeat even the heartiest. In the meantime, those who "play it smart", that is those who sell out and have harmonious relations with the company, can survive in the grievance procedure for a lifetime.

The companies violate labor agreements, often with impunity--especially when the contract has a no-strike clause. Except for the long drawn out and often futile process of filing unfair labor charges with the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), there's no effective machinery for penalizing the companies for these violations (except by wildcat strikes). On the other hand, the companies have well-oiled and highly efficient on-the-spot machinery for punishing union members for even the slightest infraction of the contract.

Then there's the more subtle tactic whereby a company makes union officials feel under obligation to it. In certain instances, it makes concessions over and above the contract, playing on the unsuspecting union officials' natural human qualities of fair play. The union officials, who fall for this, subsequently hesitate to press too hard on a company that shows these intermittent flashes of generosity. The result is, the birth of great compromises.

Compromises

Everytime a union official compromises with the company the rank-and-file get angry at the union. This takes much of the heat off the company and, while the people are busy directing their anger at the union, the company is now free to give everyone an even bigger and better screwing.

A company has countless ways of engineering compromises. One way is through termination cases. For example: an employee is brought into Labor Relations, with his steward and committeeman, for a termination hearing. (Most termination hearings are held on charges of absenteeism and tardiness, after a certain number of warnings have been issued). Once an employee reaches the termination stage the average steward and committeeman try to argue the various extenuating circumstances and then, more or less, throw their client at the mercy of the company official.

Here the company official plays God. He reviews the employee's total record. If the employee was generally well behaved, the company officials will often grant clemency. And the grateful and happy employee and union officials thank the very generous company. But if that same employee has been an outspoken person who at some time in the past had given the company a hard time then he would be summarily terminated even though he may have had fewer violations than some who were granted clemency

Too many union officials feel that the company had the "right" to terminate all these cases, but graciously allowed some to be saved from termination. They think that this was a positive give-and-take kind of set-up in which the union official is somehow obligated to give the company a break on future grievances.

No Boot-Licking

On the other hand, there are some stewards who believe that a union should not have to plead, with hat in hand, with the company to save a man's job. The contract states in general terms what violations can bring termination.

However, these terms ARE NOT ABSOLUTE. Regardless of how serious the charges against an employee are, the union should always approach the problem from the standpoint that the man's job is a right and not a privilege to be dispensed or withheld at the company's whim.

Those who take this kind of position and never bow, scrape, beg, fawn or lick company boots usually can enforce their demands because they are more likely to have the membership's support.

In other words you can have labor-management harmony, or you can have a good strong union membership. But one thing is for sure, you can't have both.

Unfortunately, labor management harmony still dominates most unions. Instead of shooting for the stars to possibly end up compromising for the moon, they merely shoot for the status quo and end up getting compromised into the cellar.

Could this be one of the reasons why so many union members are angry at their leadership? I wonder.

Rowing Course Woes

by Tony Dominski
Environmental Offensive

Negotiations between the city and the Yale sponsored International Rowing Course Foundation have been going on for two years. And after two years the much needed athletic facilities for Lee High School which were offered to the city as part of the deal are still unbuilt.

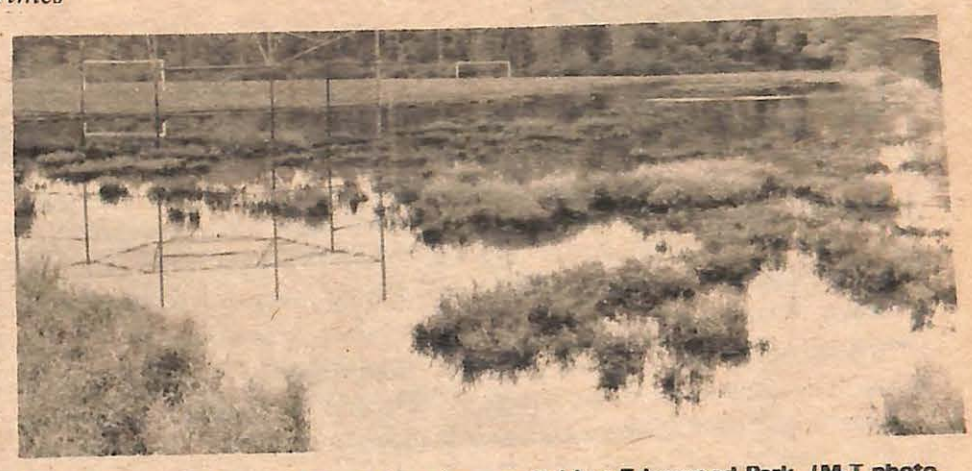
Alderman Eliot Segal recently introduced a resolution to have the city float a $500,000 bond so that Lee High School could have athletic facilities in West River Park regardless of how the rowing negotiations go. He said that this would allow the proposed half-mile rowing complex to be decided on its own merits. Athletic personel at Lee said that a city bond would be fine with them.

A major stumbling block in the current negotiations is the question of who should pay for a new Chapel Street Bridge made necessary by a rowing lagoon and for modifications of the Derby Avenue bridge and Route 34 bridge if it is built.

The International Rowing Foundation has repeatly insisted that the city should be responsible for the construction of the Chapel Street Bridge. It also declined to offer financial assistance on the other two bridges but offered to help find state and federal funds to modify them.

As part of the contract the Rowing Foundation proposed a 50 foot wide road along the Duck Pond in Edgewood Park. While the road has been acceptable to the Park Commission it will probably be opposed by the Citizens Park Council. The Park Council in the past has proposed that no new roads or parking facilities be built as part of the rowing course.

Another major environmental issue which will be disputed is the quality of the water in the stagnant rowing lagoon. During rainy periods raw sewage flows into the West River upstream of the proposed lagoon. This sewage then flows downstream to the area of the proposed course. The city will eventually need to deal with the sewage.



Rowing course?! Flooded baseball and soccer field at Edgewood Park. (M-T photo by Gene Frankel)

Library Widens Service

by Katrina Clark
Modern Times Staff

"The library is not just books anymore," is the message of the Davenport Public Library. On Wednesday, September 29, there was an open-house, to acquaint people with the library and with its programs.

Hosea Gibson, the neighborhood worker for the library, found that in the several months he has been working there, much of the community did not even know that there is a library on Portsea St., off Howard Avenue. The social open-house introduced a lot of new people to the facility and plans of the library.

I, for one, when I saw the outside needing repairs, did not know what to expect, and was very surprised and impressed when I walked in, to see the number and selection of books, and the artistic and clever displays on the walls. For instance, there was an arts and crafts display with some drawings and crafts of the children who participate in the library's youth programs.

There are the traditional rows of shelves of books, and yet in addition, there are racks of books which specialize in Latin and Spanish-speaking culture and in black culture. There is also a fantastic selection of paperback books, lots of current magazines, and the most recent newspapers (including a copy of Modern Times!)

Mailman Joins

Both Mr. Gibson and Mrs. Ledonne, the Director of the branch, were pleased with the success of the openhouse. Many new, interested people came. Mrs. Ledonne told about one person – the mailman – who all year has been delivering mail, but never once had used the library to take out books. At the openhouse, he stopped to chat for a few minutes, and found that the library had books which could help him with some of his hobbies – wine-making and training dogs.

Besides Books

Besides providing books, the library organizes special programs for the Senior Citizens. Also, there are special story hours in the Day Care Centers in the Hill, and occasional reading programs in the elementary schools. On Monday afternoons, there are films for kids – both educational and entertaining. Mr. Gibson has also organized clubs for the boys and girls with arts and crafts, sewing, trips and sports. During a month, an estimated 2000 people are reached by the different programs and services.

The Davenport Branch is part of the New Haven library system, but because it is in the Model Cities area, there are hopes for additional funds to start more programs. Mr. Gibson spoke of the plans for a proposed audio-visual section, with tape recorders and record players, and of the possibility of a VW bus which would go out into the community with books.

Both Mr. Gibson and Mrs. LeDonne expressed the hope for the formation of the library's own Community Advisory Board to get ideas and suggestions for even more innovative and exciting programs.

Despite its grim facade, these children will find the Davenport Library on Portsea Street off Howard Ave. offers much to please the senses from up-to-date periodicals to an exciting crafts exhibit. (M-T photo by Gene Frankel.)

Major Contract Won

Grape Boycott Continues

This article is adapted from the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee Newsletter, *Sept. 1971.*

Once more the power of the consumer has proven a successful means of changing the living and working conditions for farm workers.

Only several months ago we announced a boycott of Heublein products (Smirnoff's Vodka, Italian Swiss Colony Wines, Kentucky Fried Chicken, etc.). We are very happy to announce that Heublein has signed a contract with the United Farm Workers.

The workers in the fields and all of us here on the boycott team want to express our thanks to you for all your letters, picketing and boycotting.

Best Contract Yet

The contract that Heublein signed with UFWCC is the strongest one signed to date and contains several *very important milestones.*

The basic hourly wage was settled at $2.40 an hour and the contract provides the usual health and welfare fund, pesticide protection, and economic development funds.

New provisions include mechanization protections, union seniority, company-paid committeemen, political action fund, and a Farm Service Agency.

Mechanization is an everyday increasingly more important issue to agricultural workers. Under the terms of the Heublein contract, no new mechanization of jobs can occur during the lifetime of the contract. This means that all new mechanization will be collectively bargained out between the union and the company and gives a voice to the workers on a question that very seriously affects their jobs and their lives.

Scab Grapes

This week will see the first of the scab grapes from Fresno coming into the New England area and we need your help if we are to be successful in keeping them from selling.

Things to do:

1. Keep a constant watch on the stores and fruit stands in your neighborhood. Please don't take anything for granted. Check to see the eagle on the box the grapes come in. If you don't see the eagle, please don't buy the grapes, *speak to the manager of the store*
2. *Food co-ops can be of great help when picking up their food in the terminal. Constantly remind the wholesaler you deal with that you want union grapes. The more you say it, whether he has grapes or not, the sooner he will realize it "pays" to buy UFWCC produce. Use your collective power as a co-op to help the people who have picked your food to gain recognition and dignity as human beings.*

Collectors Capture Hearts of Debtors

by Linda Garson

"If you don't pay the money you owe or the back payment also, we're going to put you in jail and take the baby away from you. And when you get out of jail, you're not getting the baby back!" screamed the voice at the end of the telephone.

"You may think you have troubles now, but it's nothing compared to what is going to happen to you." Many people in debt suffer such abuse at the hands of debt collection agencies.

Federal Trade Commission Hearings

In order to hear what people in New Haven had to say about this problem, the Federal Trade Commission held hearings here in this city on October 4 and 5. Testimony was heard from several state legislators, collection agencies, consumers, and attorneys.

Testimony revealed that demeaning threats are not the only method used by such unscrupulous agencies. Notices appearing to be legal but are not, in fact, are often sent containing legal terminology seals, and filing numbers, giving the consumer the impression that the case has already been decided against him/her.

A debtor's bill may be mysteriously (and illegally) increased when it is turned over to a collection agency. Another collection tactic is to harass the employer of the consumer. An employer who is constantly bothered by the personal problems of his employee may fire this person as a means of stopping harassment.

Sellers of shoddy merchandise perpetuate abusive debt collection practices Attorney Stuart Bear explained. "Many sellers rely on their ability to pressure the customer into paying his bill even if the merchandise has fallen apart."

Bear also explained. "In my experience, I have seen incredibly few people who would not pay their bills if they had the resources to do so. In several instances, although they had lost jobs, and been forced to go on welfare, they still offered to make partial payments to creditors. These were refused by certain creditors in the community who demand full payment or nothing."

Some of those who testified suggested that a federal agency be set up to handle abusive debt collection procedures. But would such an agency be willing to crack down on powerful business interest, if it was created? It will be interesting to watch and see what corrective measures, if any, the FTC is going to take.

Editorial

War Protest Continues

There are two tragic jokes making the rounds these days. One joke has it that there was an election in South Vietnam. The other joke is that Nixon is "winding down" the war. Both jokes are really carefully staged publicity stunts designed to cover up the fact of a continuing Vietnam War.

The cause of this tragedy? Money. Big profits for the Big Corporations. The corporations use the politicians and the military to control raw materials, cheap labor, and new markets and fields for investment in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The U.S. intervention in Vietnam is an attempt to make the world safe for the profits of big corporations by opposing the spread of socialist revolution by workers and farmers in underdeveloped countries.

It was inevitable that as a consequence of this attempt, the U.S. economy itself would be disrupted. Nixon, the corporations' friend here, began to wage a kind of war against the American people, just as South Vietnam's President Thieu waged war against his own people. Nixon's war is known as the "New Economic Program," the freezing of working people's hard-earned wages and the breaking of their strikes for better conditions.

The Vietnamese people did not sit quietly in the face of the actions against them, and the American people also will not sit quietly. The anti-war movement has increasingly gained the support of working people and their unions. The October 13 demonstrations against the war were endorsed by key unionists all over the country. The deep discontent working people feel about the war-caused wage freeze is also beginning to manifest itself in a number of ways.

MODERN TIMES feels that the protests against the war and the wage freeze which were called for October, November, and December in New Haven and other cities, including one on Wall Street itself, deserve the support of everyone who will not be crushed by the corporations, militarily or economically.

Economy Controlled

The wage-price freeze is still on and this time it's not only for 90 days. Nobody should be fooled by all those new agencies (the Price Commission, the Pay Board, etc.). In order to keep the final say in his own hands, Nixon has asked Congress to extend his "emergency" economic powers to freeze wages for another year. Lowering unemployment was not mentioned as a target of Phase II.

The Government claims that it wants to bring inflation down to two or three per cent and thus must continue to freeze most wages, allowing only a few to rise, and then but slightly. This situation has two immediate consequences for the fight of working people for better living standards.

1) The bargaining power of unions will be seriously weakened. Corporations can hide behind the wage-freeze law by refusing either to bargain or to pay wage increases already won by the union.

2) The ability of working people to unite to fight Nixon's program could be crippled. The President's clever strategy of allowing some exemptions from the freeze may pit groups of workers against each other. They could be competing for exemption crumbs instead of uniting to fight for one exemption for all workers.

VOLUME II, NUMBER 12
Circulation 4,000

MODERN TIMES welcomes all comments and letters to the editor.

MODERN TIMES

Subscriptions: 148 Orange St., New Haven
Editorial Offices: 441 Chapel St., New Haven
562-2510

MODERN TIMES is a non-profit volunteer labor publication of the American Independent Movembent

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commerical papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need—not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent helath care and decent jobs.

STAFF: David Adams, George Andrews, Harry Andrews, Jan Baecker, Elizabeth Bennett, Marshall Bergen, Virginia Blaisdell, Matt Borenstein, Arlene Butler, Greg Butler, Katrina Clark, Ellen Comisso, Arlyce Currie, Joan Dimow, Joe Dimow, Lillian Dimow, Joelle Dominski, Suzy Duling, Steve Ellner, Art Fleischner, Linda Garson, Sam Goodwin, Harry Henderson, Liz Henderson, Bill Hersey, Shoshana Hersey, Larry Hogan, Eileen Hoffman, Peter Jackson, Alan Kay, Henry Lowendorf, Pat Lowendorf, Scott McIntosh, Alan McKnight, Art Mazer, Patti Miller, John Moldenhauer, Kathy Moldenhauer, John Moulder, Betty Murray, Stephanie Ney, Steve Ney, Laurie Nussdorfer, Barbara O'Connell, Craig O'Connell, Peter O'Connell, April Reiss, Naomi Resnick, Ruth Resnick, Florie Ricciuti, Greg Smith, June Taylor, Dan Vapnek, Virginia Walbot, Dick Wieland, Karen Wolff, Rick Wolff.

Write on

Truant Teachers

To the Editors:

The West Haven Board of Education whose last bright idea was to increase class size, has hired a truant officer to scare, annoy and otherwise harrass teachers into using less sick days. He has visited and phone sick teachers, agitating them uselessly when they should be resting.

Another cute Board gimmick is to demand signed doctor's excuses for teachers who are absent for just one day. "If I strain my foot so I can't walk, should I run to the doctor? Why should I have to pay $15 for a doctor's appointment to have him tell me I have a cold.

The Board is treating us like delinquent children. This is outrageous behavior, even for them. Our union is fighting this stupidity and would appreciate angry letters to the West Haven Board.

a West Haven teacher.

Don't Back Dems

We were disappointed that **Modern Times** chose to back the candidacy of Vincent Sirabella for mayor in the recent Democratic primary. It is regrettable that the paper of the American Independent Movement, which so successfully fielded a candidate for Congress in 1966 and 1968, has fallen into the trap of supporting politicians of the Democratic party.

Sirabella's small vote confirms that he is seen by rank-and-file union members first and foremost as a Democratic Party politician, not a labor leader. As long as labor votes Democratic, they may as well vote for the machine; Sirabella does not *represent a real alternative.*

But a mistake even more serious than the overestimation of Sirabella's strength is the false assumption that the Democratic or Republican parties, which are essentially controlled by the big businesses against which **Modern Times** does battle, can be reformed from within to serve the needs of the people. The tactic of giving support to the "left" wing of the Democratic Party merely serves to reinforce the widespread illusion that the Democratic Party represents the interest of the oppressed.

For the labor movement to advance, it must break from the Democratic Party, whose leaders back with near unanimity the wage freeze, and form its own independent political party. The labor movement and the black movement could well follow the example of La Raza Unida Party in the Southwest, which organizes Chicanos, not just at election time, but on a daily basis to struggle for their liberation.

Only parties and candidates which are genuinely independent of the capitalist system and have a program based on the needs of the working people and other oppressed groups deserve the support of a radical paper such as **Modern Times.** In this spirit we urge readers of **Modern Times** to back the Socialist Workers Party ticket of Linda Jenness and Andrew Pulley in the 1972 presidential elections. For further information about the SWP election campaign, contact us at 562-1669.

Fraternally,
Leslie and Tim Craine

Columbus Day

M-T photos by Alan Kay

TALK ON CUBA

Brian Pollitt will be talking about his experiences during a five year stay in Cuba at the American Independent Movement (AIM) Office, 148 Orange Street on October 20, Wednesday, at 8:00 p.m. The talk is part of a series of talks on domestic and world affairs and the public is invited.

MALCOLM X COLLEGE

Dr. Charles G. Hurst, Jr., President of Malcolm X College (previously known as Crane Junior College), will speak at the University of New Haven on Monday, October 18, at 12:30 p.m. Before coming to Malcolm X College, Dr. Hurst taught at Howard University.

Dr. Hurst said that his goal is to make Malcolm X College a college that will serve the needs of the ghetto. Since 1968, when he became President, the student body has tripled.

A news conference will be held at 12:00 noon in the UNH Student Center Conference Room. The lecture will be held in the main lounge at 12:30 p.m.

SCCC Tuition Doubled

Tuition is up at South Central Community College, as it is at state colleges this year. The following story appeared in the semester's first issue of the SCCC student newspaper, Off The Ground.

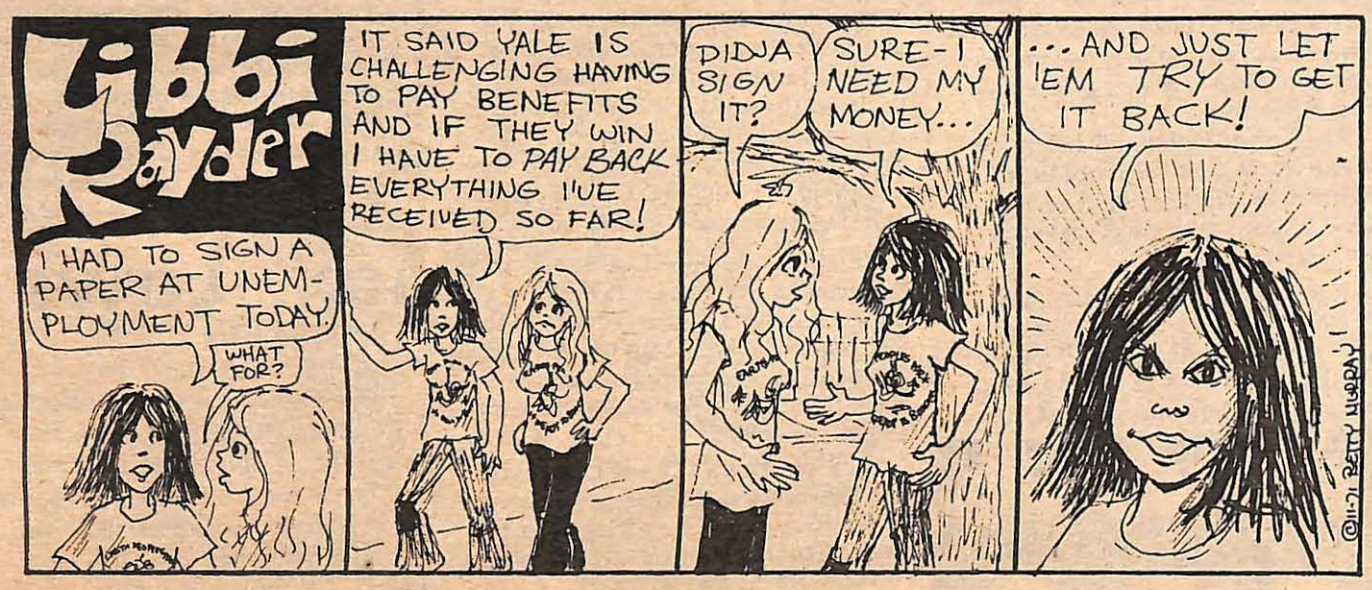
By this time, probably everyone is aware of the fact that the state of Connecticut increased the tuition of most of the colleges it controls. Never fear, for they have not overlooked their community colleges. When we return to classes next semester, be prepared to pay $100.00 rather than the present $50.00.

The state will justify its action by stating that $50.00 more a semester is a small price to pay for the privilege of attending college. But, every now and then, the state seems to forget that community colleges were not devised to serve the affluent upper classes. Many of us attend community colleges for financial reasons, among other things. To increase the tuition of community colleges is, in effect, to defeat its whole purpose.

Last semester, when the increase was in the planning stage, SCCC, along with other colleges, sent busloads of students to Hartford in an attempt to defeat the increase. The bill was halted temporarily, but was then included in a "special tax package" passed during the summer months when the schools were in recess. Apparently, we did not display a sufficient show of strength the first time. In the event of another increase proposal, let's not be caught sleeping this time, or we might be paying $200.00 a semseter next year.

Since the state has decided to cut government spending, we might find ourselves paying more now but enjoying it less. To find your new total cost, just add $50.00 on to the total of each category below.

FEE SCHEDULE		Spring 1972 (as of 7-19-71)
FULL TIME STUDENT		
application fee	10.00	
tuition	50.00	
lab & student services	20.00	
student activities	10.00	
insurance	9.00	
TOTAL	plus 50.00=	149.00
PART TIME STUDENT (more than one course)		
application fee	10.00	
tuition	50.00	
registration	2.50	
lab & student services	8.30	
student activities	4.20	
TOTAL	plus 50.00=	125.00
SPECIAL STUDENT		
matriculation fee	10.00	
tuition	50.00	
registration	2.50	
lab & student services	3.30	
student activities	1.70	
TOTAL	plus 50.00=	117.50


Libbi Rayder
I HAD TO SIGN A PAPER AT UNEMPLOYMENT TODAY.
WHAT FOR?
IT SAID YALE IS CHALLENGING HAVING TO PAY BENEFITS AND IF THEY WIN I HAVE TO PAY BACK EVERYTHING I'VE RECEIVED SO FAR!
DIDJA SIGN IT?
SURE-I NEED MY MONEY...
...AND JUST LET 'EM TRY TO GET IT BACK!

Labor Must Get Political

by Rick Wolff
Economist

Will the wage-price freeze (Phases I and II) lead the labor movement to use its power against the government as well as the corporations? Some evidence argues "yes" to this question. *Many unions are putting pressure on the courts and other government agencies to unfreeze wages. Workers thinking about strikes are realizing that to strike now is a political challenge to the government as well as a direct punch at the employer. Union leaders are directing more and more of their attention and anger at the government as the major obstacle in the way of improving the quality of working people's lives.*

The wage-price freeze threatens labor with the prospect of the government's taking a more direct part in controlling the economy than we have ever had in peacetime. Of course, the government has always been a major source of profits for business, but up till now business has preferred to keep the government in the background. When labor wanted better wages and working conditions, it was supposed to negotiate with management and not the government. Except when the corporations' ability to run the economy faced a breakdown, or, to put it another way, when management could not squeeze enough profits from its employees. Then the government was called in to act as "impartial judge", if that would solve the problem; or to use police and troops to force workers back into line when strikes and picket lines appeared.

Economic Breakdown

The wage-price freeze signals another breakdown. But this time the breakdown of management is different. It is not restricted to one industry or one region of the country; it covers the whole economy. And this time, the breakdown cannot be covered up by appealing to workers' patriotism. There is no emergency or world war that the government might use to just justify the sacrifices imposed on unwilling working people.

George Meany, the President of the AFL-CIO, used the word "fascism" to describe the direction for our economy chosen by corporate and government leaders. Pointing to the President's new policies, the wage freeze and the statements of Secretary of Labor Hodgson, Meany issued a warning to all American workers to watch and to fight the poilcies of government and management.

While we don't know yet just what Meany and other labor leaders mean when they say "fight," we can be pretty sure that whatever the leaders do or do not do, the labor movement will turn slowly toward political action in addition to the traditional "economic" negotiations with management.

Up Against the Government

We have several reasons to expect a growing turn to political action by labor. First, the wage-price freeze forces workers to confront the government as they seek a a better standard of living. As the employer hides behind the law when he refuses to raise wages, he indirectly turns the attention of the workers toward politics. For example, the Concerned Hospital Workers, who are building a union at Yale-New Haven Hospital, recently sent a delegation to the government to demand the wage increase that had earlier been promised by the Hospital.

Second, those workers who are militant enough to consider strikes must immediately face the government both because the government has refused to let them win a wage increase and because the government has even suggested it might outlaw strikes.

What we're saying here is that more than ever before, a strike is a political act of workers moving against the government as well as against management. The miners, teachers, longshoremen, and others who have been striking recently know, of course that the government could always be used to stop them by means of court injunctions (the Taft-Hartley Act and other laws). But now the wage-price freeze offers management another excuse and another legal means to use government power against workers.

So we can expect workers, particularly, those who militantly seek to improve their lives, to feel more pressure and to see more more reason to deal with the government and not to restrict their fight to the managements.

Workers and Politics

We expect the turn toward politics by American workers to be a gradual affair. After all, the political work of unions has been limited for a long time to lobbying in legislatures and getting out votes on election days when the unions are strong enough to do even this. Working people have just not been involving themselves on a daily basis in political action as workers with workers' interests as their goals. Certainly that fact helps explain why Vincent Sirabella did not receive more support fron local workers in New Haven.

But the facts are the facts. The government has been called into direct, on-going support for corporate profits at the expense of wages. The government has taken on the working people in a way plain for all to see. And the working people must take on the government or face a long-run fall in their standard of living relative to the wealth of the corporations and the rich who manage them.

In the next issue of **Modern Times**, we shall devote this column to a discussion of what kinds of political action working people can take and what kinds can be expected to produce results.

Services for Birth-Control

Planned Parenthood

Laurie Nussdorfer
Modern Times Staff

Where can a New Haven woman go to obtain birth control devices or a cancer check-up? Without a lot of embarassing questions? Without paying lots of money for a private doctor and medications? Many women aren't aware that there are two services which offer free or low-cost gynecological care in New Haven.

The Family Planning Program, a branch of the City Department of Health, runs five clinics a week in four New Haven neighborhoods. The Planned Parenthood League of Connecticut has 13 centers throughout the state, one of which is located in New Haven. The two programs offer similar services, but differ in history, size, focus, and functions.

The Family Planning Program is a free service which aims to serve women primarily from lower economic groups and from New Haven.

The Planned Parenthood League is a private organization supported largely by private funds which is part of an international program to spread education on contraception.

It attracts a generally middle-class clientele and charges fees on a sliding scale based on ability to pay. Women from elsewhere in the state can and do use its services. In addition to providing medical

services related to contraception, the Planned Parenthood League attempts to change anti-birth control laws and to educate the general public on the need for family planning.

Family Planning Program

The Family Planning Program was set up in October 1967 after a year and a half of planning by clergy, doctors, social workers, and representatives from the Planned Parenthood League. It is directed by a woman, Dr. Dorothy Brockway, with a staff of twelve, including nine neighborhood workers, in addition to a revolving group of doctors and nurses.

On her first visit to the clinic, every woman attends an educational session on reproduction, contraceptive methods, cancer, and venereal disease. She is examined by a physician, and chooses a method of birth control. The contraceptives are then dispensed to her by a public health nurse.

In addition each patient is given a pap smear to test for cancer and a gonorrhea test. The clinics will also make pregnancy tests in some cases and offer counseling on abortion for patients with unwanted pregnancies.

Patients come in every six months after the initial visit. A woman who begins using birth control pills has a return check-up after two months to see if there are any bad side-effects.

The Family Planning Program is especially geared to meeting the needs of poor women -- its clinics are concentrated in low-income communities and its clientele also includes many teen-agers and college students. There is a special Teen Clinic on alternate Wednesday afternoons at 46 Webster Street.

The Program has an active patient list of 2000 women. It receives 75% of its funds from the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and 25% from local sources.

According to Dr. Brockway, "These local funds come in in dribs and drabs. They're hard to come by. We do get certain services from the city in lieu of cash."

Planned Parenthood League

The program of the Planned Parenthood League grew out of the struggle to legalize birth control information which was started by Margaret Sanger in 1913. Planned Parenthood led the fight to repeal Connecticut's law forbidding use of contraceptives, which was finally declared unconstitutional in 1965. They have continued to work for changes in existing anti-sterilization and abortion laws.

In addition, to spread information on birth control, the Planned Parenthood League operates a speaker's bureau with 700 volunteers throughout the state. They also participate in training workers to speak to women in post-delivery about planned parenthood.

The New Haven office of Connecticut Planned Parenthood houses the state executive offices for the League, the New Haven chapter headquarters with a speaker's bureau, and the medical center.

The center has a staff of 10 doctors, several nurses, and 25 volunteers. Mrs. Susan Neal, director of the center, said, *"We're here to teach the patient as well as give the best service possible." Women make individual appointments during the four weekly sessions.*

According to Mrs. Neal, the center serves 125 patients a week. The actual services offered are similar to those of the Family Planning clinics. Planned Parenthood will also make abortion referrals. Yearly follow-up visits are required.

Neither the Family Planning Program nor the Planned Parenthood League discriminate on the basis of age, but Planned Parenthood does try to obtain parental permission for those under 16.

The Family Planning clinics are located at 46 Webster Street in Dixwell (Tuesday mornings, Tuesday evenings, and Wednesday afternoons); at Catherine Brennan School on Wilmont Road near West Rock (alternate Thursday evenings); at the Grand Avenue Congregational Church, 155 Grand Avenue (alternate Thursday evenings); and at the First New Haven National Bank on East Street in Fair Haven (alternate Wednesday mornings). The phone number is 776-8763.

Planned Parenthood's center is located at 406 Orange Street. The number is 865-4250.

Ella, in a Square Apron,

Along Highway 80

She's a copperheaded waitress, tired and sharp-worded, she hides her bad brown tooth behind a wicked smile, and flicks her ass out of habit, to fend off the pass that passes for affection. She keeps her mind the way men keep a knife—keen to strip the game down to her size. She has a thin spine, swallows her eggs cold, and tells lies. She slaps a wet rag at the truck drivers if they should complain. She understands the necessity for pain, turns away the smaller tips, out of pride, and keeps a flask under the counter. Once, she shot a lover who misused her child. Before she got out of jail, the courts had pounced and given the child away. Like some isolated lake, her flat blue eyes take care of their own stark bottoms. Her hands are nervous, curled, ready to scrape.
The common woman is as common as a rattlesnake

Sex Laws Die In Bed

by Harriet Katz
Modern Times Staff

Several sex laws were reformed in Connecticut as part of a replacement of the entire criminal section of the Connecticut statutes. Three statutes were repealed: the anti-homosexuality law, the law against "lascivious carriage" (fornication) and the laws prohibiting "deviate" sexual conduct between adults. In addition, the *adultery statute was changed to include married men as well as married women.*

With the replacement, some 50 statutes were reformed. The new code is the end product of a Commission to Revise the Criminal Statutes which was authorized by the Legislature in 1963. The Commission's recommendations were enacted in 1969, to be effective two years later.

Prof. Abraham Goldstein, who served on the Commission for the final 3 years of its work, described the 15-man commission as composed predominantly of State legislators, who met once or twice a month over the 6-year period and were primarily concerned with getting the work done. Little time was spent considering the general standards or objectives of reform, such as eliminating discrimination or vagueness; instead selected statutes were considered for change.

Professor Goldstein, who is now Dean of the Yale Law School, pointed out that the Commission survived to present its recommendations to the Legislature. By contrast, a less moderate Commission in California was dismissed entirely. Moreover, the Connecticut Commission had the necessary personnel to guarantee the enactment of its recommendations. The Commission thus achieved some moderate, but significant reforms.

Virtually no citizen groups provided advice or opinions to the Commission during the 6 years, although such opinion would have been welcome. A notable exception was the discussion of the abortion law; a women's group and several doctors advised the Commission, which - with great difficulty finally recommended a moderately *liberalized statute.*

When the homosexuality law was discussed, there was unanimity on repeal and minimal discussion, Prof. Goldstein recalls.

The Legislature enacted the new code with almost no discussion or public stir -- again with the notable exception of abortion. Roman Catholic Church officials opposed the liberalized abortion statute vigorously, and it did not pass the Assembly.

There is no permanent body in the State of Connecticut, public or private, charged with re-evaluation of laws. Professor Goldstein tended to agree with this reporter's suggestion that the State may answer demands for further reform of the criminal statutes with a blanket "We've already done that."

Still on the books, after October 1, 1971, are, among others: the anti-abortion statutes; the "manifest danger" statutes which can put 16 to 21 year old women into prison for being in danger of falling into habits of vice; criminal penalties for adultery, prostitution or patronizing a prostitute; distribution or performance of obscene materials; etc.

A Women's Liberation Workday, on Saturday October 9, at Center Church Parish House. It offered women a chance to learn about women's projects in New Haven, such as divorce and abortion counselling, speakouts on women's issues of various media, as well as staffing the Women's Center. For more information, call the Women's Center 436-0272. (M-T photo by Jennifer Abod)

Every Women Can— But Does She Want To?

J.S. Taylor

Every Woman Can !
by David R. Reuben
published by David McKay and Co. Inc., 1971

Lonely and dissatisfied , ladies? Step right up and get Dr. Reuben's guaranteed cure-all... "With the detailed information in the following chapters, with determination, and with the tiniest bit of luck, every woman who is sexually marooned can find her way back to civilization..."

Dr. Reuben bears a great deal of resemblance to the patent medicine man of several generations ago. He is affable and plausible. He peddles his wares with a facile tongue and a ready joke. And the only person who can reliably expect to benefit from his nostrums is Dr. Reuben himself.

Most of the book is devoted to hints on the proper care, feeding, and entrapment of men, so that the state of happy matrimony can be attained by all, no matter how old, how wounded by the slings and arrows of outrageous lovers or husbands, how...How , indeed?

It's quite simple, really. Follow in the footsteps of Dr. Reuben's wife, to whom the book is dedicated: "To Barbara, who is truly the perfect Wife, the perfect Mother, and the perfect Woman." The secret is in the ordering of priorities: husband first; children next; self last.

Dr. Reuben's faith in womankind is touching. Religions and philosophies have tried for centuries to convince people to put a rein on their pursuit of self-interest, with almost no success. Undeterred by the obvious, Reuben solemnly says the only way for a woman to find true sexual fulfillment (not even *total* fulfillment, mind you) in marriage is to be willing to cast aside everything else in life that might come between herself and her husband. She must constantly dedicate herself to him "as completely as she did on the day of her wedding."

Contraceptive Mis-information

Since sex fascinates and worries us all, Reuben gives considerable space to answering all our questions in this very important area. Among other things, he discusses common contraceptive methods, and the pros and cons of each. Since the contraceptives he favors are either male contraceptives (condoms and vasectomies) or unreliable (vaginal air foams), it seems he does not want women to be free of the fear of pregnancy.

The first contraceptive mentioned is one women can't use at all, because it's for men: the condom or rubber. This is 85% effective as a means of contraception but has a serious drawback: the responsibility for contraception rests on the one who has the least to lose by not using it, and the the most to lose (in sensation) by using it. Reuben then discusses diaphrams, stressing that they may fail (he doesn't say how often), must be refitted, and are generally a nuisance.

However, "Modern technology has recently saved the day and a lot of other things at the same time. A harmless chemical that is deadly to sperm is found in an aerosol foam can...neither party is aware of it and it gives a high degree of protection. But it, too, has some dangers."

Reuben gives an excellent description of the drawbacks to the pill and the intrauterine device (IUD). He fails to mention that the pill is the most effective contracetive of all, 99% effective, and the IUD next best, 90%; that all of the drawbacks of the pill are present in pregnancy, too, but more so; and that many women find easy to wear an IUD or take a pill, but very, very difficult to grab for a can or diaphragm at the eleventh hour.

***Facts on contraceptives are not difficult to come by, nor to understand. Such a* farrago of misinformation and half-truths on such a vital subject casts doubt on the author's motives as well as his intelligence.**

How to Avoid Rape

If you should fall victim to rape, please be advised to avoid Dr. Reuben, who adds insult to injury. He has a marvelously simplistic analysis of rape, which goes as follows:

a) "Discounting the lurid accounts in detective story magazines, the real facts are fascinating. Most women (who are raped) are imposed on by men whom they know and usually know well." Obviously, then, if one moves in the proper circles one will not be 'imposed on' in this way.

b) "Most forcible rapes can be avoided." There follows a tired old anecdote about how you can't put a sword in its sheath if someone keeps moving the sheath, and a police officer's advice to "bash the rapist a good one in the testicles" to divert his attention from sex. The officer doesn't mention how to do this with your arms pinned by a 200 pound assailant, nor how to divert his knife from your jugular in that second before the pain hits him.

However, Reuben's solution is so simple and all-encompassing that I marvel no one thought of it before. No one need ever be robbed: just keep moving your valuables an inch out of reach. Should your assailant become irate and try to shoot, stab, or otherwise maim you, simply move the endangered part out of the way. The Millenium is at hand.

What sort of moron or sadist is this man Reuben? I doubt that he is either. He simply adores being an expert and offering advice and salvation to millions of helpless women. He probably picked on women because the men he tried it on told him to go to hell, or to less savory, more available places.

We want the truth, and he gives us lies; we all need warmth and trust, and he tells us how to manipulate each other. This book is an insult to women, in particular, and people, in general.

Abortion Law Victims Speak Out

by Women vs. Connecticut

"I am tired of seeing women in septic shock, with perforated wombs, even disemboweled by incompetent butchers because their own physicians were prohibited by law from helping them. I have seen these atrocities and others with my own eyes and I am tired of them. They are a direct result of inhuman, unconstitutional abortion laws. Laws that murder women."

The speaker is Dr. Barbara Roberts and she is part of the growing movement across the country for repeal of all abortion laws. Women in New Haven are starting several new projects which will make abortion an issue that the courts cannot ignore and will make known our determination to repeal the laws. An abortion "Speak-Out" is being planned for the first week in November by the Women vs. Connecticut group, which organized the law suit against Connecticut's abortion laws.

The "Speak-Out" will be a public forum, open to all women, where we will share our experiences with each other, opening up the subject of our abortions which many of us have been forced to keep secret for years. We hope to expose the real situation of women who try to control their own bodies.

National Women's Commission

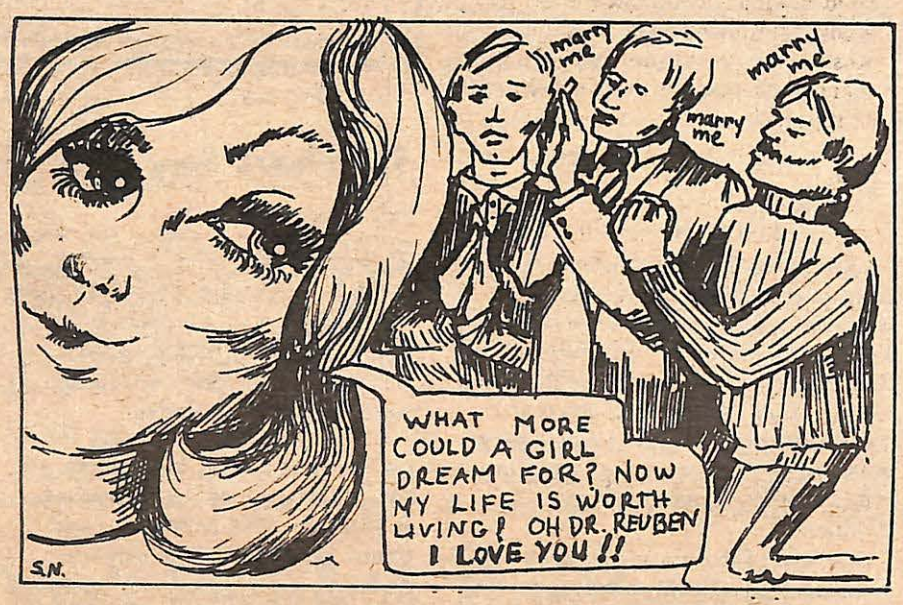
There is a nation-wide protest against abortion laws planned for the third week in November. A National Women's Commission for the Study of Abortion is being organized which will hear testimony from women who have had abortions, lawyers engaged in abortion class action suits, doctors, international representatives (possibly including Simone de Beauvoir).

The Commission hearings woll lead up to marches on Washington, D.C. and San Francisco on November 20th. These marches are for repeal of all abortion laws, against forced sterilization and restrictive contraception laws. There will be buses going from New Haven to Washington on November 20.

In a Related Development

A group of New Haven women are starting a pregnancy counseling and referral service. They are presently looking for an office where they can counsel women with unwanted pregnancies, refer them to good inexpensive facilities, and give information on birth control. This service will be run *for* women, *by* women.

Any woman who is interested in these or other projects should contact Women vs. Connecticut. We especially need women who are willing to testify at the "Speak-Out." The office is staffed from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., Monday through Friday, and the phone number is 436-0364.



WOMEN IN PRISON

by Constance L. Mayer

On almost any given day over 800 women and men sit in prisons in Connecticut waiting for their trial. They have been convicted of no crime, but they must wait in prison for days, weeks, up to a year or more for their Constitutionally guaranteed right to a "speedy trial."

It costs the State of Connecticut over $5,000 a year to keep one man in prison and over $10,000 to keep a woman locked up. Yet because many people cannot afford the few hundred dollars for their bails, they sit in overcrowded jails waiting for their trial to come up in the overloaded courts. Their only proven "crime" is being too poor to afford the bails - a richer man or woman would have been out walking the streets.

In January of 1971, a group of women and men in New Haven created a Revolving Bail Fund in the names of Ericka Huggins, Angela Davis and Bobby Seale. The initial purpose of the Ericka-Angela-Bobby Revolving Bail Fund was to release pretrial detainees from Whalley Avenue jail and Niantic prison for women.

Bail Not Enough

But getting these women and men out of jail is not enough. It does not attempt to deal with the problems of the large oft-neglected sentenced prison population, nor does it answer the question of where does a man or woman go once they're out on bail or have just been released after having served their prison sentence .

Help: funds, people power, resources; are desperately needed to reach people in prison, to restore some of the human contact which our penal institutions have so well barred.

For those with the time, there are many programs which we can become involved in and make work. One such organization is a voluntary probation officer program which is based on a big sister, big brother concept. A volunteer, any person from the community, is trained for a short while by the probation department and then works with someone just released from prison. This helps to create a human work relationship between the volunteer probation officer and the person just released from prison, and also takes a lot of pressure off the already overloaded caseworker.

Another means of combatting the dehumanization of our penal system in Connecticut is through donating reading materials to the institution: books, magazines, newspapers. This is something which every individual and group could participate in.

It shouldn't be too difficult for colleges, women's groups, men's groups, church groups, etc. to give the Ericka-Angela-Bobby Revolving Bail Fund reading materials which we in turn can give to the women at Niantic and the men all over the state.

Half Way House

There are many other ways of coping with the problems of our penal system. Several women here in New Haven want to open a Halfway House for women who have just left Niantic and have no place or no one to go to.

And there is the problem of the isolation of Niantic and other prisons from the heavy populated metropolitan areas of our state. Much help is needed in arranging transportation for the relatives of inmates to the prisons.

If you would like to find out more information about what's happening and how our joining forces can make it happen better, contact the: Ericka-Angela-Bobby Revolving Bail Fund, c/o Mayer, 30 Alden Avenue, New Haven, Conn. 06515, or call: 389-5130 or 389-5251.

ON FILM

Peeping Tom Finds Happiness

by Skye Blumenthal

The Marriage of a Young Stockbroker: Produced and Directed by Lawrence Turman. Starring: Richard Benjamin, Joanna Shimkus, Elizabeth Ashley, Adam West.

Bill (Richard Benjamin), is a young stockbroker. He is not enchanted with his job. An older man gives Bill the secret of his success: "Before long you'll be telling them what they want to hear without even knowing it - then you're home free."

What does enchant Bill is women's bodies. He has voluptuous sexual fantasies, but cannot put his thoughts into actions.

Good, Little Wife

Lisa, his wife (Joanna Shimkus), is a good little wife and has no fantasies of her own. She gains the sympathy of the audience as we watch her endure Bill's sexual advances, which begin with a buzzing sound. "What'ts that?" he inquires. "The 3 minute oven timer," she replies. (What in hell is the oven timer doing on in the middle of the night?) During the ensuing intercourse the buzzing continues and, as ejaculation occurs, we hear the predictable Bing! Eventually, finding herself with too little of everything, Lisa walks out.

Enter sister Nan, (Liz Ashley) obviously in search of the "Great Orgasm in the Sky." She tempts and teases Bill and finally alludes to his "hobby" of liking to view females while they are in various states of undress, and remarks: "an urge *to look at naked women is a sickness." This is our first introduction to Nan as a Women's Liberationist!*

Nan comforts her sister and insists that Bill is a male chauvinist, and Lisa is oppressed. Whereupon Lisa begins to agonize over whether to have a baby or a career. For one moment Lisa shows a spark of life when she confronts Bill and talks of "power over myself." Now this is interesting. This can lead somewhere. However, it, too, was beyond the ability of Director Turman to handle and it degenerates into some mumbo-jumbo about sitting home and staring at the dishwasher.

Nan is the villian of this movie, (along with the smug female psychiatrist, who has psychoanalyzed husband Chester (ex-Bat Man Adam West) into a silent, money-making, chain-drinking, passive affable hulk.) We hate Nan for her unnecessary bitchiness, her contempt for herself, which the expert Ashley was able to bring out in the role. And, of course, we hate her because she is right.

Wearing a Mask

Throughout the movie it is suggested that Bill's problems stem from his inability to act out his sexual fantasies. The truth lies in his one intelligent comment. Regarding his fondness for "peeping" he says, "it's like wearing a mask - it gives you an advantage. You're part of what's going on, but not really." After that one glimpse we never see the inside of Bill again.

Lisa and Bill are bored, restless, and boring.

I Love You

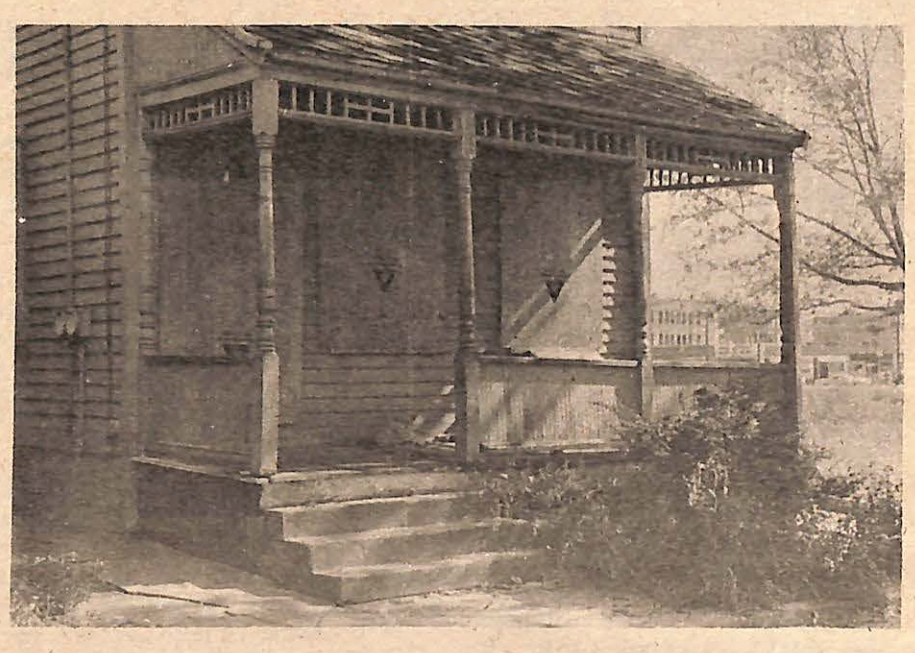
Before our eyes, Bill tears up the modeling offers Lisa has received because "I love you." Lisa wants to know *how* she will know he loves her. Says ingenious Bill, "I'll tell you now and you'll remember it." Then he rushes off and gets a surprise Mexican divorce (a technical impossibility without a spouse's signature - this is another example of Turman's slopiness).

The end of the movie is absurdity compounded with assininity. Bill sneaks into the women's showers at the local country club, spirits his now ex-wife out of one of the showers and into a towel closet, where by some extraordinary, mysterious *action Lisa manages to achieve an orgasm.*

Total Fulfillment

Of course, now Lisa is totally fulfilled. With only a towel to cover her pleasure she flees with Bill across the lawn to his waiting car. However, they are intercepted by Nan and Chester, one outraged and the other puzzled. Now comes what we've all been waiting for. We've seen the problems. The problems have all been solved. What were the answers? Says Bill sincerely (and who more typifies sincerity than Benjamin?): "There are no answers You just start by starting." I started to get a headache.

Landlords Let Homes Rot



Boarded up houses like this one are a familiar sight to New Haveners. One might think that we had a housing surplus in America.... (M-T photo by Alan Kay)

Teachers Say End War

Scores of teachers from schools throughout New Haven publicly supported the October 13 Moratorium on the Green. In an open letter to fellow teachers, "skimpy school budgets and shrinking paychecks" were blamed on inflation.

The inflation, continued the letter, was not caused by high wages, but rather by military spending in Vietnam. "We believe our continued presence in Vietnam--the morality of the war aside--has led to the economic crisis which is robbing our school budget and our pocketbooks."

NARCO in Ansonia

A new narcotics addiction cneter has opened in Ansonia, the third office of Narcotics Addiction Research and Community Opportunities, Inc. (NARCO). The five-year old program stresses community participation and the concept of ex-addicts helping addicts.

The primary function of the office is to seek funds and support to set up a permanent storefront in the Valley. However, the office will also be actively involved in referring drug-dependent people to treatment programs and will run community training and educational programs.

The new storefront is located at 26 Lester St. in the Salvation Army building. Hours are Monday through Friday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Anyone interested in volunteering to help staff the office should call 736-9076.

"Open-Schools"

by Stan Heller
West Haven Teacher

The West Haven Federation of Teachers is sponsoring an educational conference on "open schools" to be held in the May Carrigan School in West Haven on October 29.

"Open Schools" is the broad name for a new type of school which is developing in various areas of the U.S. and England. Students in these schools are *given a major role in choosing* course materials and in making up school rules. Open school supporters believe this structure the best one for developing self-discipline and group responsibility.

The West Haven conference will consist of discussion groups, movies, lectures, slides and book shows about public and private open schools in the New Haven area.

Tickets to the conference, which will run from 8:30 to 3:30, are $ 2 for adults and $ 1 for students. Coffee and refreshments will be provided free. For more information, call the West Haven Federation of Teachers union office at 932-3057.

Where to Buy Modern Times

Hill: Beirne's, Howard-Columbus; Wil-Mor's, Congress-Hallock; Len-Mac Cleaners, Howard-Sylvan; Martinez Grocery, Washington-West.

Fair Haven: Wil-Mor's, Grand-James; Marie's, Grand-Lloyd; Fair Haven Parents Ministry, Grand-James, Sal's Sandwich Shop, 188 Grand; Lenny's Market, St. Johns-Chestnut; Pequot Drug, Grand-East Pearl.

Downtown: Red's Newstand, Elm-State; Hotel Taft Newstand, College Street; News Depot, Orange-George; Band Box, Chapel near College; Whitlock's Broadway; Morton's Broadway; Angela Davis Bookstore, Broadway.

Hamden: Cherry Hill Pharmacy, 1830 Dixwell; Soybel Pharmacy, Dixwell-Wooding.

West Haven: Silver's, Campbell-Main; Liggett's, Campbell-Center; Rivoli Luncheonette, Campbell-Center.

Newhallville: Joe & Jessie's No. 1, Shelton-Bassett; Davis-Waller, Goodrich-Newhall; Visel Drugs, Dixwell-Bassett; Bob's Market, Dixwell-Division.

State-Orange: Standard Food Market, 852 State; Orange-Grove Pharmacy; Whitney Pharmacy, near Edwards; Orange Market, , 500 Orange

Dixwell: Davis-Waller, Dixwell Plaza; Sunrise Luncheonette, Dixwell Plaza; Lake Variety, Dixwell-Lake Pl.; Windsor Drugs, Winchester-Webster; FH Discount, 138 Goffe St.

Westville: Beaver Hill Pharmacy, Fitch-Blake; Westville Pharmacy, Fountain-Central; Coyne Stationery, Amity Center; Lurie's Pharmacy, Whalley-Dayton.

Dwight: Nu-Way Market, Howe-Chapel; Howe Food Shop, cor. Edgewood; Group W, Dwight-Edgewood; Volpe's Pharmacy, Chapel-Beers; Gilbert Pharmacy, cor. Greenwood; Esquire Restaurant, Chapel-Orchard; The Book Shop, Chapel-Howe.

Mid-town: Book World, Chapel-York; Superbooks, Chapel-York; Downstairs Gallery, York near Chapel; Thomas' Market, Norton-George; Audio Showcase, Whalley-Winthrop; LaBella's Luncheonette, 433 Chapel; Our Food Store, Whalley-Winthrop; Gary's New York Deli, 1207 Chapel; Ray's Coffee Shop, York-Chapel; Omnibus, Park near Crown.

Right On, Jesus Christ Superstar

by Maude Linsen

"When you're gone, do you really expect them to remember and appreciate you, Jesus?"

This general theme was portrayed at the Shubert Theater last week in the hit play, Jesus Christ, Superstar.

The artful acting of the Superstar Company II and their dynamic ability to relate sincerely, proved the dividing margin of success.

The sagacious Jesus, (Robert Corff) listened to our contemporary criticizing world, relentlessly represented by a choir of Apostles. The accusations and condemnations were direct indications of people's fear of the unknown.

Our failure to believe in ourselves lends little to the desire to alter life. And the 'wonderful Judas, (Patrick Jude) gave our troubled modern minds a successful insight into Jesus, the man.

By questioning his faith, Judas showed us that Jesus did stop to reexamine His necessity to die before making the final commitment.

The entire opera was accompanied, not only by the Superstar orchestra, but also by a small rock band known as the Travis Justis Group. They proved that there is more than one effective level for religious communication.

Songs such as "I Don't know How to Love Him" sung by Mary Magdalene (Edie Walekr) and Reggie Mack's "King Herod" were highly complimented.

The company is now on tour of the Eastern United States, and has a very optimistic future.

Wildflowers Play

The New Haven Folk Music Society is presenting a Festival of Wildflowers during the the weekend of October 22-24, at the Enormous Room, 204 York Street.

The program will include concerts, workshops, raps, a Medicine Show, and will end on Sunday with a concert beginning at 2:30 until !.

Tickets are $2.00 Friday night and Saturday afternoon; $2.50 Saturday night, and Sunday is a Free Pass the Hat. All proceeds go to the Wildflowers. For more information call 933-4453 or write Box 380, New Haven.

What Don't We Do?

(Cont. From page 1)

What makes you stay on the job?

H.D.: I love working with children.
L.T.: I want more training, and I just like the kids.
H.D.: Someone has to work with children and I like doing it. Chilrden need someone who cares for them.
M.H.: I know it's a lot of work and less money but the children and I enjoy it. Just to see them develop each three months when I evaluate, I know I'm giving them something. I've helped the children and I'm helped too. It's a job where you can see and feel the results.
M.H., H.D., and M.R.: We really love the work. We want to teach children and earn a decent living.

Nixon Drops Axe On Hospital Workers

President Nixon's Cost of Living Council has denied the Concerned Hospital Workers request for an exemption from the Wage Freeze.

The Government in a letter to the CHW stated that the hospital workers had failed to prove "gross inequities" resulting from the freeze. Hospital Administrator Charles B. Womer told the workers that their wages were already "favorable compared to those prevailing in New Haven business and industry."

A spokesman for the CHW replied, "If our wages are already so favorable, then why did the Hospital promise us the October raise in the first place? The fact is that our wages have been long behind the minimum decent standards fought for and won by organized labor. Very few non-professional hospital workers are able to support their families without additional income from a second job, or welfare."

The CHW has said it will appeal the Council decision to the Office of Emergency Planning. In the meantime hospital workers fear that the Nixon Administration in Phase 2 of the Wage Freeze, will put on pressure to cut hospital costs by cutting jobs and stepping up work.

According to a spokesman for the CHW, "We plan to work with other labor groups in the nationwide effort to stop the freeze."

Classified

The independent Teacher Center needs furnishings--would appreciate DONATIONS of lamps, chairs, sofas, tables, bookshelves, lumber, kitchen and office supplies, drapes, rugs vacuum cleaner, tools and carpentry equipment. Call 624-6515.

Wanted: healthy kitten. House trained. call 776-8052.

Women's Liberation Rock Band presents Season of the Witch II. Saturday, Oct. 30. Call 562-2510 for information.
Bring your Warlock.

Scaley Peters & Jim Ground in joint concert at the Exit, Fri. & Sat., Oct. 22 - 23. Best Rock in New Haven *(with exception of above)*

CUWE Pickets

(Cont. from Page 1)

Using the $253 figure mentioned before, this represents a 20% cut in benefits. What does not come out in this example is that the family would be eligible for other basic needs as well under the old system such as stove or refrigerator repairs, replacement of worn or dilapidated household items such as sheets or blankets, beds and other basic furniture needed to provide adequate sleeping and eating arrangements for the family.

With the lbock grant, *none* of these essentials will be met. Other special expenses such as medical transportation of a handicapped child will not be met. Also, the actual rents being paid on the public market quite often exceed the figure used in this example.

Thus, the cut actually could range from between a little under 20% to as much as 30% of the 1968 level of assistance or really 38-48% of the 1971 cost of living, or about $1.000 a year below the poverty level of $4,041!

The position taken by CUWE, Local Local 629, SEIU. in New Haven calls for no cuts in assistance levels. No other position could have been taken and those picketing in New Haven, union and non-union members alike, want to stop the cuts and *FAP*.

Don't Relish A Hamburger

by Modern Times Staff

Due to the skyrocketing price of beef these days, most of us buy only hamburger. In fact, according to a recent article in **Consumer Reports**, about half the beef eaten in the U.S. is in the form of hamburger. The yearly average is 55 pounds of hamburger for every man, woman and child in the country.

Consumer Reports did a detailed study of hamburger meat sold in the supermarkets and discovered some distressing information. The study, conducted in Philadelphia, focussed on "ground beef," "ground chuck," and "ground round." The results suggest that a study in the New Haven area might reveal a lot.

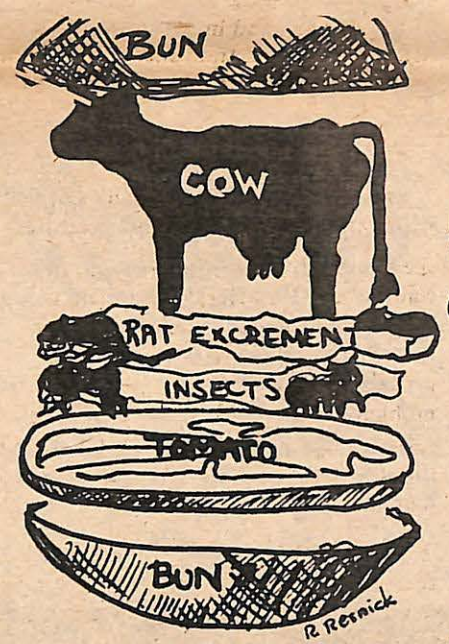
Fat and Rotten

A large percentage of the hamburger they bought for the study was nearly rotten. A good number of the samples had more fat than pure hamburger normally would. And some samples had more than the 30% fat content that the government allows. This means that we often pay high prices for chuck or round that is no leaner than some ground beef.

The meat was tested for bacteria. The bacteria growth indicates how poorly the carcass has been handled and how long and at what temperature it has been stored. The poorer the handling, the more bacteria. **Consumer Reports** found that 20% of the 126 ready-ground samples had already started to spoil! They also found that a full 52% were contaminated by rat excrement and insects.

A Raw Deal, Too

There is no way to make sure that the meat we buy is good. One thing for sure, don't eat rare or raw store-ground hamburger. **Consumer Reports** says that we may be safer if we get the meat ground to order –this costs more–or if we grind it ourselves (who has time?). It should not be the responsibility of the consumer to go through all this to make sure we get good meat. It seems that some markets and meat manufacturers go to any means to make their profit, even to the extent of risking the health of their customers.



"ONE BURGER, HOLD THE ONIONS!"
MAYBE HOLD THE BURGER, TOO.

CMHC Cut Back

by Modern Times Staff

Mentally ill children and adults appear to be the latest victims of the "economy" moves by the Meskill Administration. Ten per cent of the posions in the State Mental Health Department are vacant, according to James R. Boyle, former chief of the State Health Department. He was forced to resign last week after making the disclosure, claimed State Rep. Albert R. Webber (D-113).

Webber called the personnel cutbacks "a false economic policy ruthlessly pursued by Gov. Meskill which is totally lacking in the quality of mercy."

JOHN WILLIAMS TO SPEAK

John Williams, attorney in the law firm of Roraback, Avery and Williams, will speak publicly about the current series of law suits against the New Haven Police Department. He will appear on Thursday, Ocotber 21, at the First Methodist Church on College Street, corner of Elm Street, in New Haven. The meeting, which will start at 8:00 p.m. is open to the public free of charge.

Mr. Williams will discuss the use by police of informer systems, practices of planting drugs, and problems of police brutality.

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URBAN SEEN: Welcome Back, Yale

Probably very few members of this year's Yale community will venture as far from their enclave into New Haven as Front Street. There the children play all year, every year, on the scrap heaps and railroad tracks by the river. The boarded up windows and doors do not necessarily mean an abandoned house. It seems as far from York Street and the business of education as Appalachia. What Yale gives to the city is more apt to be seen in the "Welcome Yale" signs in downtown store-windows than in any substantive education in the needs of people. What is even sadder is that a financial contribution alone from Yale direct to City Hall would probably never find its way to Front Street anyway.

Bill Hersey

Push For Peace Now

This fall as in many autumns past, antiwar actions are escalating. The New Haven Peace Action Coalition *has already reserved 20 buses to carry antiwar citizens to a peace demonstration in New York on Saturday, November 6.*

The New York City demonstration is one of the 16 regional demonstrations to be held on November 6. There is widespread support from peace groups, political figures, student organizations, women's organizations, organized labor, Black and Chicano groups, GI's and veterans. These demonstrations will call for an immediate end to the war in Southeast Asia.

Bridgeport and Fairfield County will also be *sending buses to New York. Hartford and Westbrook areas will be going to the demonstration in Boston.*

Tickets are now being sold at $5.00 round trip (luxury liners) and $3.00 round trip (school buses). They can be obtained at the Connecticut Peace Action Coalition (CPAC) office, 53 Wall St., 3rd floor, New Haven, 06510, or through the mail. Checks should be made out to the New Haven Peace Action Coalition. For further information, call CPAC, 777-4265, 1 to 5 pm, Monday through Friday.

Carnival in the Street

A volunteer taking care of one of the booths at the Fair Haven Carnival sponsored by the United Methodist Church in Fair Haven on October 9.

(M-T photo by Suzie Duling

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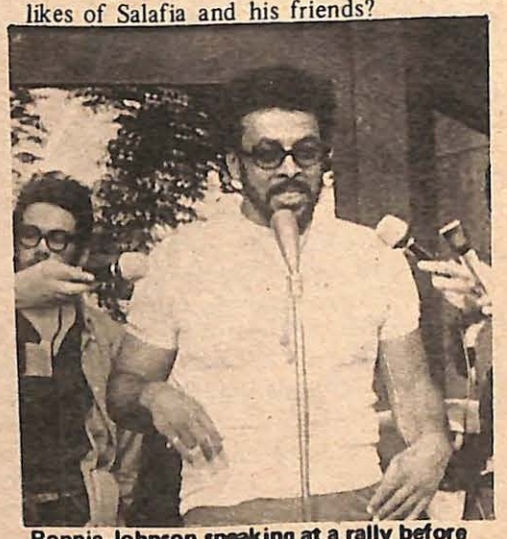
Bomb Plot Case Defended

by Liz Henderson
Modern Times Staff

Last week they closed the books on the New Haven Bomb Plot case forever. The Superior Court Clerk revealed that State's Attorney Arnold Markle had secretly dropped all charges against Ronald Johnson and Buddy Bonner. Johnson and Bonner had been convicted of conspiracy to destroy public buildings and banks in a highly publicized trial in 1968. The conviction was eventually reversed.

Markle would not say, but he must have figured he'd never get away with a retrial. His star witness, as **Modern Times** readers know (see the September 15 issue), would have been Phillip Salafia, recently convicted for clumsily attempting to cover up his murder of two youths up in Norwich. Even Markle didn't have the guts to put Salafia on the stand.

So it ended, not with a bang, but with a whimper. And that's too bad. Because, like the Attica massacre, the whole case ought to be investigated from start to finish. The State's frantic efforts to cover up are the best indication that the surface mess isn't anywhere near the whole story. Johnson and Bonner were lucky: they forced a retrial. But what about all the other prisoners who were put there solely by the sworn testimony of the likes of Salafia and his friends?



Ronnie Johnson speaking at a rally before being sent to jail.